

FORT WORTH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
BY THE
DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING COMPANY.
Publishers and Proprietors.

MAYOR CONNOR of Dallas will enjoy the undisturbed distinction of being the only man in Texas who is mayor of 2500 un-naturalized voters.

THE Methodist church South has established its Texas book depository at Fort Worth—of course, Fort Worth is a distributing center, the railroad center of the Southwest.

THE people of Fort Worth as well as the people of other sections of the state are beginning to realize what the Fort Worth Union stockyards, packery and refrigerator mean to this city and state.

THE contract for the extension of the Fort Worth and Rio Grande from Comanche to Brownwood was let Tuesday and by October 1, next, hundreds of miles of the very best territory in Texas will be made directly tributary to Fort Worth. Build houses.

A GOOD immigration society for Tarrant county, if not the very best that could be devised, would be eight gravelled roadways leading from Fort Worth to the county line in every direction. The peopling of Tarrant county means good to country and every village and town in the county.

THE real movement to Texas from other sections of the Union has not fairly begun. The harvesting of the crops this year will give great impetus to that movement. West of Fort Worth the all the cheap lands in Texas. Fort Worth should prepare for the influx. Fort Worth is the entrepot of the western half of the state.

TWENTY years ago in senatorial debate, Daniel Webster referred to the Lone Star state as "great and vast and identifiable Texas," across which a bird could not fly in a week. President Harrison will recall Mr. Webster's remarks as he consumes five days trying to ride across the state in a railroad train.

WHEN Mr. McGrath of Kansas threatens to return to the Republican party unless the Alliance members in the South leave the Democratic party, he exhibits the suspicion that he cares as much, if not more, for the Alliance than he does for that reform in legislation which the agricultural interests of the country imperatively demand.

HAVING descended from his first seat, Secretary Blaine is talking some good American English to de Radini. No matter how noisy a man may be, he is going to jump and "holer" when a dog springs out of a fence corner at him, with a stunning bow-wow-wow, but he immediately recovers himself and proceeds to kick that dog's ribs in.

THE cattle crop is now bringing millions of dollars to Texas. The wheat crop will come in in about six weeks, good for several millions more. Then King Cotton will extend his scepter about September 1, and the golden rain will turn to a flood. Cotton, wheat and livestock will bring into Texas this year more than \$100,000,000.

It is to be hoped the political action of the Alliance at Waco will be taken with open doors. A secret political organization cannot exist in these United States, and every friend of the Alliance would regret to see it attempt what is impossible in this free land, viz: the organization of party away from the sight and sound of all men. A secret political party is opposed to the genius of American government and cannot live.

MR. MILLER, who has just announced the tariff as the one issue, will observe that the West and South at Kansas City voted first for a resolution favoring the free and unlimited coinage of silver. The East may be satisfied with tariff reform as the only platform, but the West and South want more money.

THE West and South are growing and suffering from financial as well as tariff legislation.

SENATOR VEST says Mr. Cleveland will be nominated by the Democracy for president. Senator Vest did not say Mr. Cleveland would be elected. Mr. Cleveland undoubtedly strengthened himself in the East by his anti-reform proclamation, and it may secure him the nomination but if the East could not elect Mr. Cleveland over Mr. Harrison, in 1888, on a tariff fight, can the East elect Mr. Cleveland over Mr. Blaine in 1892 on a tariff fight? The nomination is not all of it.

BEFORE the canvass for governor fairly opened Attorney-General Hogg had managed to offend the most powerful influences in Texas. He did his duty regardless of consequences and was made governor despite the most bitter opposition. His administration will be stormy because his honesty is of the rugged kind that calls a spade a spade. The people love and honor such men and the combinations now being made to defeat him two years hence will come to naught, as the combinations a year ago came to naught. The people are not fools and the people know Jim Hogg is a zealous, faithful public servant.

FORT WORTH is shipping lard to England. This is business. Do our own people yet realize what the packers and refrigerator mean for Fort Worth? Fort Worth is the railroad

center and the livestock center of the Southwest. On such foundation a city of 100,000 can be built in five years. If the people now in Fort Worth would erect a fine hotel, construct the Fort Worth and Albuquerque thirty miles to the northwest, and build twenty-five storehouses and 1000 residences, the work would be practically finished. The people and the money attracted to the town by these enumerated additions would do the rest. Will the people now in Fort Worth supplement the trunk lines and the packery?

THE Clarksville Times makes some observations on good country roads which have a wide application and should be taken to heart by every citizen of Fort Worth who is impressed with the benefits to accrue to Fort Worth and Tarrant county from improved roadways: "It is a wise idea to advertise the county and bring in immigrants, but it is a still better plan to be able to make it pleasant for those who are here, and give them occasion to say the county has not a single drawback. Good roads will not only do this, but it will bring thousands upon thousands of dollars into the county each year, besides keeping at home untold amounts which go to other markets. A few thousand dollars judiciously expended upon our county roads would result in more good to the whole people than any other thing now possible to obtain. Good roads saves time, wear and tear on vehicles, spares horses, makes a better market, for the more goods a merchant sells the better he can afford to sell them at a small profit, and it is always the case."

DOCTORING A SICK MAN.

The country is sick, and a consultation of physicians at Kansas City has been called to diagnose the malady and to prescribe medicines for relief. There appears, however, to be little agreement among the doctors in their opinions as to the cause of the disease or their plans for curing it. There are almost as many diseases as doctors attending, and the prescriptions are as multitudinous.

Doctor Charles Francis Adams doesn't believe there is much of anything the matter, and half-ways hints that he believes the patient is playing possum and trying to shirk; anyhow, if there is anything the matter, the best thing to do is to let the sick man sweat it out and he will come around all right.

Doctor Jerry Rusk holds to the belief that an engorgement of livestock is the main cause of suffering, and relief must be sought by inducing foreign governments to lift their quarantine against American cattle and hogs, so that we can get rid of the surplus of such animals.

Dr. Elder, late speaker of the Kansas house of representatives, had put the patient to a microscopic examination, and he had found numerous bacilli at work upon the sufferer's vitals. These bacilli he had made out to be trusts and speculative boards of trade and bucket shops. His prescription was a heroic injection of Farmers' Alliance lymph, which he was confident would expel those malevolent atoms from the system and restore the invalid to vigorous health.

A Colorado doctor thought the illness resulted from a debilitated condition of the body, primarily due to a lack of circulating medium. Free coinage of silver was, he said, a sure cure in such cases. It is worthy of note that most of the others agreed with him on this point in so far as to admit that a little more silver in the blood would certainly prove strengthening.

Dr. Edward Atkinson of Boston was very learned and full of figures going to show that silver was not near so good as gold as a restorative, though silver might be used to dilute the dose of gold and make it go further.

And this they dispute and contend, and the sick man suffers as sorely as ever. Very soon he will make up his mind that he isn't so—d—d sick, after all, and then he will go to work, make a big crop and sell it, and by the 1st of next January he will be as well as ever he was.

CONSIDER THE END, NOT THE MEANS.

Mr. McGrath of the Kansas state Alliance has written a letter, as it is said, to some of the Southern Alliances, containing a very extraordinary command and accompanied with a very provoking threat. The Southern Alliances generally opposed the third party movement and agreed that the reforms called for by the Alliance could be best carried out by acting upon and through the Democratic party. So Mr. McGrath, a third party man, got angry and wrote a letter to the Southern Alliances commanding them to withdraw from connection with the Democratic organization and threatening that if they did not do so he would return to his allegiance to the Republican party.

If Mr. McGrath has done this thing (it is only so reported, and it may or may not be true) he has acted foolishly and injuriously to the Alliance cause. We are to suppose that the Alliance is the materialized protest of the farming class against abuses which they want corrected. These abuses come from legislation which, the farmers declare, is for the advantage of the few, and which places a burden upon them. To correct these abuses and relieve themselves from these burdens, they ask for certain legislation.

Now, the only question for them to consider is, how best to secure that legislation. If the Farmers' Alliance of Kansas believe they are strong enough to control that state as a distinct party organization, their duty to

themselves and to their principles demands that they shall nominate candidates for congress and for the state legislature who will represent them and carry out their policies. But if in other states organized farmers are not strong enough to hazard everything upon a political contest, it would be foolish and impolitic to make nominations and go into a movement that must end disastrously. And if the Farmers' Alliance of Mississippi and Tennessee can send their agents into the Democratic meetings and control the nominations so as to select men for congress and for the legislature who are approved by them, and who will do their work, they will have acted much more wisely than if they should risk all and lose all by going into a political movement and courting defeat. The farmers of Texas elected its governor and its legislature, and the Farmers' Alliance of Kansas elected the legislature of that state. A comparison of the work of the two legislative bodies will show that the welfare of the farmers was as carefully guarded in the new-made Kansas laws, as in those devised in Kansas. Working in the same way, through the Democratic party, the farmers dictated the governors of Tennessee and of South Carolina. They have elected Irby and Gordon to the United States senate, and they have done more in the South, through their strength in the Democratic meetings, than has been done in Kansas or anywhere in the North through separate and independent party work.

Mr. McGrath sustains himself when he threatens to return to the Republican party if the Southern Alliances fail to obey his commands. Why did he cease to be a Republican? Because he despaired of relief from that party. By going back to it he undoes what has been done in Kansas and leads the world to believe that the Farmers' Alliance is an organization more of means than of ends. He emphasizes the suspicion that he is more of a party man than a farmer and a reformer, and he weakens and discredits the farmers' movement all over the land. If the Farmers' Alliance in Kansas will be true to themselves, the organization in the Southern states will try to take care of their own interests.

THE ALLIANCE.

The Farmers' Alliance is doing a noble work, and one in which it should have the sympathy and support of every true American. The American farmer was and is yet drifting into a condition of serfdom, from which it is the duty of men of all other classes to endeavor to rescue him. The Alliance is the means by which the agricultural class will be enabled to take a long step forward. The Alliance may commit errors, it may be misled, it may be betrayed in the house of its friends, it may become prey to demagogues and adventurers; but it was the outgrowth of a dire need and its work will tend to elevate the farmer, and all patriots should judge it dispassionately and give it support and countenance in every laudable effort to rescue American agriculturists from a debased condition. All men have suffered from the class legislation of Republicanism, but the farmer has suffered most. The wolves are seeking to divert and pervert the purposes of the Alliance, but, in fighting the wolves, forget not that the farmer has been the lamb, and encourage the Alliance to persevere.

IT IS TRUE.

The Stockman and Farmer. The Panhandle is the coming wheat field of Texas. We print this because the Fort Worth GAZETTE says it, and because we believe it to be true.

Wouldn't It Hain, Though.

Texas Press. If we had more broad-gauge, liberal-minded, progressive, get-up-and-do-it like the editors and proprietors of the Fort Worth GAZETTE, ye Lord, but wouldn't this state hain.

The Texas Menagerie.

San Angelo Standard. Texas has a Hog for governor, a Pig for judge, a Lamb for senator, a Durham for representative and a Buffalo for sheriff. And the Farmers' Alliance continues to stir up the animals.

A Typical Specimen.

Marble Falls. The Fort Worth GAZETTE is going to erect an \$100,000 office building. The GAZETTE is a typical specimen of Western journalism. Snap, vim and vigor and printing the news is its motto.

The Peoples' Organ.

Fort Worth. The Fort Worth GAZETTE is one of the best daily papers in the South, has honored the Friendly Visitor with an exchange. For honesty and fair dealings, THE GAZETTE has but few equals. It is always found on the right side of every moral or political issue, and is not shifted around to suit the whims of politicians or monopolies. It is the peoples' paper, and like the little city it represents, "it is all wool and a yard wide."

The Race Problem.

Philadelphia Record. The adjustment of the relations of the white and colored races in this country has made very little progress since the war. Education has been upheld as the preliminary panacea, while assimilation has been discussed as the ultimate means. From England, where an African is a comparative rarity, there comes an abundance of advice upon the subject; but all these suggestions take no heed of the practical difficulties which must be met.

It does not require any further persuasions than a common interest to induce the white men and the colored men of the South to co-operate on public questions the merits of which may be compassed by an average intelligence. Freedom of action has done something toward bringing the races to a political level. But the social separation is, if anything, more strongly defined than ever. The white men of the South assert that the white woman is the highest embodiment of our modern civilization. They assert that this product is the result of centuries of effort, and that the race problem in the South cannot be solved until the colored people shall have gone through a similar refining process, and brought forth equally satisfactory results. It may possibly be doubted whether there is not an initial difference between a Caucasian and an African savage, and as the final difference may be when education and civilization shall have done their ut-

most for both. The problem, however, is an interesting one, particularly for the people of the United States.

A Minister Robbed.

GAINSVILLE, TEX., April 16.—Rev. M. H. Neely, pastor of the Dixon street Methodist church, while returning home to-day from Louisville, Ky., where he had been attending a meeting of the board of Southern Missions, was robbed in Denison by three men who entered a sleeping car just as he did, one of whom picked Mr. Neely's pocket securing his pocketbook, \$40 in money and a lot of valuable papers. The thieves made their escape before the robbery was discovered.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

The Electric Fluid Damages the Residence of George S. Burchill.

As stated in THE GAZETTE yesterday the people in the western part of the city were struck up by the lightning Friday night and in several cases their houses shook. It develops now that the residence of George S. Burchill, on West Weatherford street, was struck by the lightning and damaged to the extent of \$100, possibly more. Mr. Burchill was seated near the door of the house and received quite a severe shock, being thrown from his chair and his clothes being set on fire. Mrs. Burchill and her little girls who were seated in one of the rooms were shocked but only slightly. The plastering in one room was cracked and pieces torn off. In another room some of the moulding was torn off and the ceiling charred, where the lightning passed out of the house some of the weatherboards were torn off and shingles were torn from the roof. The lightning jumped from side to side and for a few seconds it appeared as if the house were on fire. It was almost a miraculous escape for Mr. and Mrs. Burchill and their children.

OPEN FOR OFFERS.

WILLING TO SHARE PROFITS WITH LANDOWNERS.

Proper Inducements the Only Thing Lacking to Bring About the Rapid Settlement of Tarrant County.

HEADQUARTERS TEXAS OKLAHOMA UNION, SELTZER, TARRANT COUNTY, TEX. To the Gazette.

I noticed in THE GAZETTE to-day a short editorial suggesting settling up Tarrant county with poor people. Being a Tarrant county man as well as an Oklahoma farmer, I drop you a line on the subject if it have no other effect than to make some land shirk kick. In the first place, what inducements are offered settlers in Tarrant county? Second, what means are employed to let the homeseekers know of these inducements? The answers to those two questions seem to me to be lacking. I have to-day shows that ninety-six families of homeseekers have sent in their names to join us and get homes since March 7. There is little doubt but we will have from one to two hundred more before January next. Every one of these must settle on this side of Red river for the next year. They can drive to the Territory in three days from Fort Worth. They can travel almost there in three hours by rail. Do the people of Fort Worth and Tarrant county want them to settle here and await the opening of the Fort Will county? There is only one reason why it will not be done. Because Tarrant offers no inducements that will attract them. Your capitalists offer a bonus to this big concern, a bonus to that concern. Now double the price on the settlers. Did it never occur to them to offer inducements to men of small means to settle here, improve their homes and build up this country? Our Texas location will probably be selected and secured this month. Why do I leave Tarrant county to select it? Because I do not know of land owners here that will co-operate with us. If those owning land here let their vacant land owners and vacant lot owners notify me at once what inducements in land bargains they will give our settlers. After ten days it will be too late. We are going to work.

J. S. WORKS, (Bucksin Joe.) General Manager, Seltzer, Tarrant Co., Tex.

EDITOR W. R. LAMB.

On His Way to Waco to Attend the State Alliance Meeting.

W. R. Lamb, editor of the Montague County Independent and secretary of the executive board of the National reform press association, was seen by a GAZETTE reporter yesterday. He expressed himself as well pleased with Fort Worth's improvements, and thinks the time ripe for Texas to do something to attract and advance her products at the World's fair. Mr. Lamb went over to Dallas yesterday and will return this morning, spend to-day in the city, and to-morrow to the State Alliance meeting, which meets Tuesday. Mr. Lamb was of opinion that THE GAZETTE should be represented there and become a member of the State reform press association to be held there next Wednesday, the 23d instant, which is the main object of his visit to Waco at this time.

But said he, "in order to become a member of the Reform press association THE GAZETTE would have to endorse the St. Louis agreement and the Ocala demands of the National Alliance, which I fear THE GAZETTE is not yet willing to do."

The reform press wants more money put in circulation for it needs it in its business, while possibly THE GAZETTE has not been pinched and crowded as we have. We are all reformers but don't know it yet. Tell all our brothers of the quill who endorse the demands referred to, to meet me in Waco next Wednesday.

The National association meets at Cincinnati, Ohio, May 19 next.

ONLY A JOKE.

But the Marriage was According to Law and Will Stick.

Special to the Gazette.

NORMAN, O. T., April 15.—George Bellamy, a young druggist of this place, is noted for his joking proclivities and sensational escapades. Yesterday evening he solemnly proposed marriage to Miss Emma, daughter of Dr. J. S. Cannon. She jokingly consented. County Judge P. P. Chase happened in and was invited to perform the ceremony which he did in "regulation" style in the presence of several witnesses. Upon returning to his office the judge made the proper record of the marriage. This morning when young Bellamy heard of the judge's action he made haste to explain to his honor that it was all a joke, but he was too late. The law had been complied with and the law was legally binding.

Subscription for the Weekly GAZETTE only \$1.00 per year.

THE WORK.

What the Twenty-Second Legislature Accomplished.

WHOLESONOME LEGISLATION.

The Long List of Bills Passed by the Legislature That are Now Laws.

There are More in the Hands of the Governor or Awaiting His Signatures to Become Laws—A List of the Various Bills.

Special to the Gazette.

ASTORIA, Tex., April 15.—The following is a list of the bills that have become laws, either with or without the governor's signature. There are ninety-three in all. Besides these there are forty-five others still in the governor's hands and undisposed of. As soon as they leave his hands they will be given to the public:

1. Silage and per diem.
2. Contingent expense bill.
3. Creating Forty-eighth judicial district of Tarrant county and fix the time of holding court therein.
4. Concurrent resolution asking superintendent of census for census of Texas by counties.
5. Senate bill for relief of railway companies chartered since January 1, 1857, which have failed or are about to fail to comply with the requirements of the law.
6. Senate bill for filling the vacancies in the office of the clerk of the district court in counties where there is more than one district court.
7. House bill to restore to the county court of Nacogdoches county the civil and criminal jurisdiction heretofore belonging to it.
8. House bill to repeal the oil inspection law.
9. Senate bill to prescribe time of holding district court in the Forty-sixth judicial district.
10. Senate bill making appropriation for estimated deficiencies to February, '91.
11. House bill diminishing the criminal and civil jurisdiction in the county courts of Irion, Roberts, Ochiltree, Hansford, Edwards, Brewster, Lipscomb and Carson counties.
12. House bill regulating the purchasing of supplies of state asylums.
13. House bill for transfer of Confederate home to state.
14. House bill creating Ford county out of parts of Hardeman, King, Cottle and Knox counties.
15. Senate bill amending law relating to special elections.
16. House bill fixing time for holding court twenty-fifth judicial district.
17. House bill incorporating city of Dallas and granting new charter.
18. House bill to define and punish usury.
19. House bill to reorganize the Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth judicial districts, and to create the Forty-second and fix time for holding court therein.
20. Senate bill to invalidate the provision in any stipulative contract or agreement limiting time in which suit may be brought thereon to not less than two years, and to provide that there shall be a sufficient notice and given.
21. House bill to define boundaries of Donkey county.
22. House bill creating the county of Stirling out of Tom Green county.
23. House bill defining who are and who are not fellow-servants.
24. House bill confirming the jurisdiction of the district court of Nacogdoches county to the act of February, 1891.
25. House bill an act admitting law graduate of university to practice law without undergoing an examination.
26. Senate bill validating the incorporation of cities.
27. House bill to reorganize the Thirty-sixth judicial district, to create the Fifty-first judicial district.
28. Senate bill granting M. V. Irvin a pension.
29. House bill regulating attachments pending appeal.
30. House bill to validate location of county seats organized in certain counties under a misapprehension of the law in regard thereto.
31. House bill amending the law requiring butchers and slaughterers of cattle to give bonds.
32. House bill amending the law relating to the Fifty-first judicial district.
33. House bill amending the law in reference to union depots.
34. Senate bill amending the law so as to permit females to testify in prosecutions for seduction.
35. House bill amending the law in relation to chattel mortgages and other liens upon personal property.
36. Senate bill providing the manner of collecting interest and sinking fund on certain bonds held by the school fund.
37. Senate bill to define, prevent and punish fraud and evasion in the assessment and collection of the public revenue arising upon money in coin, notes or bonds subject to taxation.
38. House bill amending the law relating to the protection of cruisers.
39. Senate bill apportioning between the Agricultural and Mechanical and the Prairie View normal school the fund received from the Public Trust fund.
40. House bill to create the Forty-ninth judicial district.
41. House bill to reorganize the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth judicial districts and to create the Fifty-first judicial district, and fix the times for holding courts therein.
42. House bill to validate the sale of section 24, block 11 in Hamilton county, made by the state land board to B. E. Holmes.
43. House joint resolution creating an auditing board to pass on certain quarantine claims against the state.
44. House bill creating Coke county out of Tom Green.
45. House bill validating deeds made by the town of Socorro while acting under the general incorporation law.
46. Senate bill to reorganize the Thirtieth judicial district.
47. Senate bill pensioning ex-Governor P. H. Bell.
48. Senate bill, the separated coach bill.
49. House bill validating deeds made by the town of San Elizario.
50. House bill changing the time for holding district court in the several counties of the Second judicial district.
51. Senate bill regulating voting in cities of 10,000 inhabitants or more.
52. House bill validating the records of arches, judgments and other muniments in Archer, Wichita, Wilbarger, Baylor, Hardeman and Knox counties.
53. House joint resolution amending section 11, article 16, of the constitution.
54. House joint resolution amending section 20, article 16, of the constitution.
55. Senate bill fixing the time of holding court in the Forty-seventh judicial district.
56. House bill regulating express companies and the charges for transportation to be made by them, and to require such companies to receive and promptly deliver articles of freight to the office nearest destination, and to subject such express companies to the control of the railway companies.
57. House bill carrying into effect the constitutional amendment empowering counties to levy 15 cents road tax.
58. House bill incorporating the city of Fort Worth and granting new charter.
59. House bill to facilitate the disposition of certain criminal cases in county courts during vacation.
60. Senate bill to create a more efficient road system for the county and making county commissioners ex-officio road commissioners and prescribing their duties and compensation.
61. Senate bill to provide for revising, digesting and publishing the laws of the state, civil and criminal.
62. House bill prohibiting prize fighting and pugilism.
63. Senate substitute house bills No. 1, 3 and 58, an act to establish a railway commission for the state of Texas, whereby dis-

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Hood's Sarsaparilla Purifies the Blood

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THE GAZETTE, FORT WORTH, TEX.

crimination and extortion in railway charges may be prevented and reasonable freight and passenger tariffs may be established.

64. Senate bill, an act to incorporate the city of Denison and fix the boundaries thereof.

65. Senate bill to incorporate the city of Waco and define its boundaries.

66. House bill to create a more efficient road system for Grayson, Dallas and other counties.

67. House bill to diminish the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the county courts of Menard, Hemphill and Cooke counties.

68. House bill restoring to the county courts of Tarrant, Carson and Borden counties the civil and criminal jurisdiction.

69. House bill repealing the act incorporating the town of San Elizario.

70. Senate bill enlarging the commission of appeals by adding thereto three more judges.

71. House bill to validate the incorporation of towns and villages heretofore made under certain conditions.

72. House bill incorporating the city of Galveston and granting a new charter.

73. House bill to place certain counties under the district school system.

74. House bill amending the law relating to limitation of actions for land.

75. House bill amending the Galveston charter.

House bill, amending the law relating to the marriage ceremony.

House bill, restoring to the McCulloch county civil and criminal jurisdiction formerly belonging to it.

House bill, amending the law relating to debts by defunct corporations.

House bill, requiring commissioners of courts to publish exhibits of all receipts and expenditures in county affairs.

House bill, amending the law so as to make the second instead of the fifth day of the term appearance day.

House bill, pensioning Madame Candelaria.

House bill attaching Hitchcok to Roberts county for judicial purposes.

House bill to protect certain sea birds and their eggs.

Senate bill authorizing the appointment of assistant county attorneys.

House bill raising the age of consent from ten to fourteen years.

House bill to amend the law relating to public free schools out of towns and cities assuming or having assumed control of their public schools.

Senate bill, prohibiting the giving or using any false pedigree or false certificate of sale.

House bill, to amend the law relative to appeals and writs of error for certain counties and directing where same are returnable.

House bill creating the Fifty-third judicial district and to fix the time of holding court therein.

House bill fixing the time of holding court in the Twenty-third judicial district.

House bill amending the law relating to alien ownership of land.

House bill fixing the legal rate of interest at 6 per cent.